

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Menzies Wins

THE Australian federal elections did not produce the decisive swing to the left which the Labour Party had so confidently predicted, and although the Menzies-Fadden coalition conceded some seats, the Liberal-Country Party will be able to govern for another term with a clear majority. The outcome must be disappointing to the Socialists inasmuch the elections were fought almost wholly on domestic issues and the Labourites were certain their state welfare programme would prove irresistible to the electors. The answer given by the country is that it still prefers Mr Menzies' more moderate domestic policies. Moreover the Government went to the polls with a good record. The country's financial condition had shown decided improvement over three years; labour strife had, if anything, been less marked than in previous periods; inflation had continued to rear its ugly head, but had not been allowed to get out of hand; employment figures were comparable. Mr Menzies, therefore, was able to go to the country with a presentable record of achievement, while the Socialists had the less enviable task of trying to persuade the electors that if they were returned to power, their achievements would pale those of the Liberal-Country Party into insignificance. The Socialists failed in this quest, yet it is noteworthy that they obtained a higher percentage of the total vote than their successful opponents. This, in large part, was attributable to the fact that they piled up huge majorities in heavily populated areas, which, however, only gained for them a limited number of seats. From the point of view of Australian foreign policy it would have made little difference which party won the elections. As in Britain, there is no wide divergence between the Socialists and right wing parties in the wider field of international affairs and relations. But the election result at least ensures full continuity of Australian foreign policy. Mr Menzies is entitled to consider that he has received a mandate to consolidate the country's affiliations under the ANZUS pact, and to feel free, if he so desires, to go ahead in committing Australian participation in the suggested Southeast Asian defence scheme.

Surprise Templer Decision

TOP NATO APPOINTMENT IS CALLED OFF On Long Leave

London, June 1.

The British War Office suddenly called off the assignment of its top Southeast Asia Communist fighter to Germany tonight and said he will get "an important military appointment later."

A terse announcement said it was decided not to carry out the appointment of Gen. Sir Gerald Templer as General Officer Commanding the British army on the Rhine, Britain's major NATO force on the continent.

Gen. Templer left Singapore yesterday after serving as High Commissioner to Malaya where Britain has been fighting Communist guerrillas since world War II. His impending assignment to Germany, a top NATO command, was announced last year.

The War Office said Gen. Templer has been granted a "long leave" and plans for his "future employment in an important military appointment" will be announced later.

There was no hint as to Gen. Templer's future role.

Deck Boy Disappears

New York, June 1.

Cunard Line officials today reported to the New York Police the disappearance of Patrick O'Brien Williams, a deck boy on the liner Britannic.

They said the Britannic docked here on May 15 and Patrick went ashore to see the Armed Forces Day parade. His 17-year-old brother, William James Williams, is a waiter on the liner George, which sailed for Cohn and Southampton today. Cunard officials said Patrick had only the clothes he was wearing and about \$6.40 in currency when he went ashore. William told newsmen his brother had never disappeared before, that in letters home Patrick had said he disliked America as "too big", and he had left all his gear on the Britannic.

A Cunard official went to the New York City Police with William to report the disappearance but was unable to furnish them with any leads. William said he and his brother came from Holyhead, North Wales, where they had lived in a children's home after the death of their father from injuries sustained in World War II.—United Press.

The change in assignments was disclosed shortly after Field Marshal Sir John Harding, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, left London for Washington to attend the five-nation Far Eastern military talks.

"We shall discuss our mutual problems in the Far East and make recommendations to the various governments," Marshal Harding said before his departure tonight. "We plan to discuss the whole of the Far Eastern situation as regards the military aspects."

"I am not limiting myself to time—no time limit has been set for the conference," he said. Field Marshal Harding led a delegation of British officers including Maj-Gen. E. K. C. Sixsmith, Chief of Staff to Britain's Commander-in-Chief in the Far East.

Britain's policy in Southeast Asia may be discussed in the House of Commons tomorrow. Socialist MP Emrys Hughes introduced a question asking Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill to outline Field Marshal Harding's instructions.

VIEWS APPROVED
Gen. Templer, 56-year-old World War II commander, directed Malaya's political development and commanded the military forces that pushed back Red terrorists infiltrating the rich jungle.

He is now en route to England after two years in Malaya. His views on military strategy in Southeast Asia are known to have the approval of Admiral Arthur Radford, Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs-of-Staff.

The War Office said Gen. Templer had been granted long leave. "He will not take over command of the British Army of the Rhine from General Sir Richard Gale in the autumn as previously announced," the statement said.

"Plans for General Templer's future employment in an important military appointment will be announced later."

The War Office would not say whether Gen. Templer's new post would be in Britain or outside the country. But the fact that it had been decided not to saddle him with an occupation army job, plus his extensive knowledge of Southeast Asia and experience in fighting rebels there, inevitably led to speculation here that his future post will be connected with British or Allied military policies in that area.—United Press.

MAIL TRAIN DERAILED

Dacca, June 1.

The crack Sylhet Chittagong passenger mail train was derailed 43 miles from Dacca last night, killing one woman and injuring at least 30, according to reports reaching here. The reports said all seven coaches and engine left the track. Cause of the derailment was not known.

It was also reported tonight an attempt was made to sabotage the Chittagong mail train 80 miles from Dacca last week. It failed when the engine driver discovered a heavy iron bar laid across the tracks.—Reuter.

He Shot 3 Men, Then Killed Himself



Here is Nathan Goldberg, ex-Irish Guardsman, who recently went berserk with a gun in London, shot three men (one fatally) and then killed himself in a taxi while being chased by the Police. At the inquest held last week, Goldberg was said to be a man with a "chip on his shoulder."—London Express photo.

Indo-China Ceasefire: Militarists Begin Talks Today

Geneva, June 2.

Representatives of the opposing High Commands in Indo-China meet here today to begin drafting details of a ceasefire and regrouping of forces in Vietnam, it was announced here last night.

At the same time, ministers of the nine nations trying to end the seven-year war will resume their secret sessions with the West expected to submit counter-proposals to Russia's suggestion that India, Pakistan, Poland and Czechoslovakia should form a neutral nations armistice commission.

The two military delegates—Colonel Michel de Brebisson of France and Colonel Ha Van Lau of the Vietnamese regime—also agreed that prisoners of war on both sides should be able to send and receive letters. They agreed in principle on the exchange of sick and seriously wounded prisoners but said this matter could only be settled after consultations between High Command representatives.

Mr Vyncheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, back from his surprise week-end flight to Moscow, will preside at today's 10th closed session in the Palace of Nations. The West are expected to submit counter-proposals to Russia's suggestion that an Indo-China armistice commission should comprise India, Pakistan, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Within half an hour of Mr Molotov's return here yesterday morning, he was visited by Mr Chou En-lai, Chinese Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. Mr Eden, General Bedell Smith and Mr. Baldwin yesterday discussed their reply to the neutral commission proposal put to the nine-nation conference on Monday by Mr Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister.

Officials of the six non-Communist powers at the talks—the "Big Three" and the Indo-China Associated of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia—also held a series of informal consultations. They will probably meet as a group before today's secret session. The High Command representatives were summoned to Geneva last Saturday when the Indo-China conference

adopted a British plan aimed at speeding a ceasefire. They have been instructed to report their findings and recommendations to the conference as soon as possible.—Reuter.

"BLACK RAIN" ON TOKYO

Tokyo, June 1.

Falling of "black rain" in a considerable area of this city on Monday afternoon caused some people to become panicky but they were assured by the Weather Bureau that the rain was not dangerous.

The rain was described as black as India ink mixed with water.

Weather Bureau experts said the rain at the beginning was highly radioactive showing a count of 1,000 counts but it quickly diminished to 500. They said that the rain was not injurious to the human body. They said that the black rain was caused by it absorbing dust and smoke in the air above Tokyo.—United Press.

Sir Winston Loses Black Swan

London, June 1.

Anyone spotting a strange black swan is being urged at once to get in touch with Sir Winston Churchill, at No. 10 Downing Street, as soon as possible for Britain's Prime Minister has lost a swan. The missing bird is one of a group of four presented to him by the Australian Government four years ago.—France-Press.

More Headaches For Laniel

New Minister Quits

Paris, June 1.

Premier Joseph Laniel tonight sought two strong men for the post of Supreme Indo-China Commander and Secretary of State for Indo-China after Marshal Alphonse Juin and the Gaullists flatly turned down the offers.

Authoritative sources disclosed that the outspoken Marshal had rejected the bid to go to Indo-China now, even with the promise of special wide powers. And the dissident Gaullist (URAS) group today instructed its member, M. Raymond Schmittlein, to step down from the post of Secretary of State for the Associated States of Indo-China.

M. Schmittlein was sworn in last night to replace M. Marc Jacquet, who quit in disagreement over the Indo-China policy and the handling of the Geneva negotiations, but he told M. Laniel his acceptance would be final only if he secured the accord of his group.

M. Schmittlein turned in his resignation tonight.

NEGATIVE ANSWER

Marshal Juin, who is at odds with the government for his opposition to the European Army project, gave a negative answer to the Minister of State, M. Edmond Batignol, who contacted him yesterday, the sources said.

The Gaullist decision that M. Schmittlein should quit and that no URAS member should take the post will compel the Premier to turn to other coalition groups, which in turn will affect the delicate balance in the multi-party coalition team. The Gaullist action, however, produced sarcastic comments in political quarters, where it was recalled that the Indo-China war started when General Charles de Gaulle's supporters held responsible posts.

The appointment of a new Supreme Commander in Indo-China and M. Jacquet's successor will be one of the topics at tomorrow's Cabinet session under President Rene Coty, starting in the morning at Elysee Palace.—United Press.

Chou And Eden Dine Together

Geneva, June 1.

Mr Chou En-lai, Chinese Prime Minister, donned Western clothes for the first time in public here tonight to dine with Mr Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary.

The revolving doors of a luxury hotel overlooking Lake Geneva, where the dinner was held, caused Mr Chou and his bodyguard to stumble.

Mr Chou recovered himself quickly and walked into the hotel to sit round a candle-lit table along with 10 other guests invited by Mr. Eden.

The British Minister is expected to tackle Mr Chou on how rigidly the Communists will insist on the inclusion of Poland and Czechoslovakia in a neutral commission to supervise an Indo-China armistice.

Russia yesterday proposed these two Communist states and India and Pakistan as members of the armistice commission. But the West is likely to reject Poland and Czechoslovakia in their view of their alleged obstruction as members of a similar commission in Korea.

Mr Chou arrived in a Russian bullet proof Zis Limousine. He was hatless and wore a single breasted navy blue suit with a dark blue tie. Two other Russian cars brought fellow dinner guests.

They sat down to Regal De Gismont, a Swiss specialty consisting of strips of cured beef, smoked salmon, sherry, consommé ended with five years'—Reuter.

ATOMIC EXPERT RATED A LOYAL CITIZEN

But Board Votes Against His Reinstatement

Washington, June 1.

The Special Security Board set up to investigate Dr Robert J. Oppenheimer, the man who directed the building of the world's first atomic bomb, has recommended that he not be allowed access to atomic secrets.

The three-man Board recorded its decision by a vote of two to one, but gave as its opinion that he was "a loyal citizen."

Lawyers for Dr Oppenheimer quoted the decision as saying Dr Oppenheimer's conduct and associations reflected a disregard for the security system.

The Board said it found "a susceptibility to influence" and concluded that he "had been less than candid in several instances in his testimony."

Mr Herbert Marks, Dr Oppenheimer's counsel, has asked the Atomic Energy Commission to reconsider the Board's decision.

The Commission announced on April 13 that Dr Oppenheimer had been suspended as an adviser on atomic matters.

Pending a security review, President Eisenhower ordered that "a blank wall be placed between Dr Oppenheimer and any secret data."

The three-man Board set up to review the case was under the chairmanship of Mr Gordon Gray, President of North Carolina University and a former Secretary of the Army. The other members were Mr Thomas A. Morgan, former President of the Sperry Corporation, and Dr Ward V. Evans, Professor of Chemistry at Loyola University, Chicago.

Among the accusations against him were that he contributed to the Communist cause from 1940 to 1942, hired Communists during the war and strongly opposed the making of the hydrogen bomb.

Mr Herbert Marks, Dr Oppenheimer's counsel, said today he was notified of the Board's decision in a letter dated May 23 and immediately asked the Atomic Energy Commission to reconsider the Board's decision. He asked permission to file briefs.

The letter from the Commission told Dr Oppenheimer that the Security Board had recommended "that your clearance not be reinstated."

Mr Marks said Mr Gray and Mr Morgan had voted that Dr Oppenheimer not be given atomic secrets. Mr Evans dissented.

The Board came to the "clear conclusion" that Dr Oppenheimer was "a loyal citizen."

FINAL CONCLUSIONS

But it said that: 1. We find that Dr Oppenheimer's continuing conduct and associations have reflected a serious disregard for the requirements of the security system.

2. We have found a susceptibility to influence which could have serious implications for the security interests of the country.

3. We find his conduct in the hydrogen bomb programme sufficiently disturbing as to raise a doubt as to whether his future participation, if characterized by the same attitudes in a Government programme relating to the national defence, would be clearly consistent with the best interests of security.

4. We have regretfully concluded that Dr Oppenheimer has been less than candid in several instances in his testimony before this Board.

The Board said that in reaching its conclusion it had sought to consider the "whole question." It had not tried to consider loyalty, character and associations or any period of Dr Oppenheimer's life separately.

"The most serious findings which this Board could make would be that of 'disloyalty,' the statement said.

"We have come to a clear conclusion, which should be reassuring to the people of this country, that he is a loyal citizen."

"If this were the only consideration, therefore, we would recommend that the reinstatement of his clearance would not be a danger to the common defence and security."

"We have, however, been unable to arrive at the conclusion that it would be clearly consistent with the security interests of the United States to reinstate Dr Oppenheimer's clearance and, therefore, do not so recommend."

Dr Oppenheimer, now a Professor at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University, took over the Los Alamos atomic project in 1943 at the age of 35.

The Atomic Energy Commission refused Dr Oppenheimer access to the files last December 23.

The Commission declined today to comment on Dr Oppenheimer's case.—Reuter.



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Protect your family from germ-carrying pests. Spray flies, mosquitoes and moths with "Shelltox". "Shelltox" is specially prepared to knock down and kill all flying insects, and can be safely sprayed into the air.

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Where insects live and breed
SPRAY
Shell Cockroach Killer

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FUN FOR OLD AND YOUNG!

"CHARLIE CHAPLIN FESTIVAL"
BRAND NEW FEATURE

WEST WARNED ABOUT DANGER IN ASIA

The Hague, June 1.

A report issued today by 74 leading Western politicians, industrialists and trade unionists from 12 countries, said the Western cause might lose millions of people in Asia and Africa if a Western military success in Indo-China were not accompanied by a satisfactory political programme.

The delegates had attended a three-day unofficial meeting here at the invitation of Prince Bernhard, husband of Queen Juliana, who presided. The secret talks concluded last night.

Among those present were Mr. Hugh Gaitskill, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Signor Alcide de Gasperi, former Italian Prime Minister, M. Pierre Henri Teltgen, Deputy French Premier, Mr. P. Kanelopoulos, Greek Defence Minister, Mr. D. Rockefeller, a leading United States banker, M. Antoine Pinay, former French Premier, and Mr. Ole Bjoern Kraft, former Danish Foreign Minister.

Prince Bernhard, who presided at the meeting, told reporters today that they had agreed there was no objection to expanding trade with Russia, provided that strategic exports were regulated by agreement.

A statement summarising the results of the meeting also said:

1. Faced with the threat of aggressive Communism, the Western nations "are in the same boat."
2. Some of the tension between the United States and Western Europe resulted from "the lack of adequate consultation before important public steps were taken."
3. The Communist threat presented itself differently to different countries. "To most Americans it appears as a foreign conspiracy, alien to all national traditions and traditions in nature. To many Europeans

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ME THE
CHAMP..."**

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OF CRIME.

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THE MOST BAFFLING
KILLER IN THE ANNALS
OF CRIME.

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Also Latest Paramount News

All In The Back Of A Car!



While Molly Frith rinses sand from her feet in the car's built-in washbasin, which has hot and cold water, Nola Rose enjoys a cup of tea made with an electric kettle. They are trying out the new luxurious 'Countryman' body built on either a Rolls-Royce Silver Dawn or Bentley chassis. Although the car looks just the same from outside, the Countryman body also contains an ice-box, pull-out tables, a picnic set for four persons, electric shaver as well as smaller items such as pipe racks, a thermos flask, beakers and glasses. Even so, when only two people are travelling folding rear seats provide ample luggage space for the longest tour.—
Reuterphoto.

US Official Defends Plan For Farm Price Supports

St. Louis, June 1.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Ezra Taft Benson, today described the Administration's proposed programme of flexible farm price supports as one "that will be sound for farmers in the short run and in the long run."

The present programme of rigid supports "taxes the American people for abundance only to deny them the full benefits of abundance," he said in a speech prepared for a meeting of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Benson said he would not heed the warnings of some that the Administration's programme was poor policy.

"There should be no room for narrow partisan prejudices in this question," he said. "We are dealing with something that affects the welfare of all farmers—of all business—of all working people—of all consumers."

The Secretary said there was nothing new about flexible price supports and that they have been part of the Government's farm programme for many years.

BIG EXPENDITURE

"Prior to the Second World War," he said, "we had flexible supports ranging between 52 and 75 per cent of parity. Even today we are supporting more commodities on a flexible basis than under the high rigid plan."

Mr. Benson said the Commodity Credit Corporation was

spending more than \$700,000 a day just to store surplus commodities bought under the Government's price support operations.

The programme, recommended by the administration, Mr. Benson said, would place more emphasis on the type of agriculture needed to produce the kind of diets the American people wanted.

He added it would help to move more farm products into wider use at home and abroad and would encourage sound land use.—Reuter.

London, June 1.

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, said today that President Eisenhower in last night's New York speech had "passed over in silence" that the United States has been stubbornly rejecting the Soviet proposal for countries to renounce the use of atom and hydrogen bombs.

(President Eisenhower said last night that attempts to obtain the Soviet Union's cooperation in his plan for a world atomic energy pool had "not been productive of the results we have seen.")—
Reuter.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

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MRS. GLAMINGTON!

SPRING
IS IN THE
AIR!

HAVEN'T I TAUGHT
YOU TO ALWAYS
RAISE YOUR CAP
TO A LADY?

YES—BUT MA
SAYS THAT MRS.
GLAMINGTON
IS NO LADY!

Cap that!

Through your
eyes you acquire
knowledge.

HONGKONG KOWLOON

BITTER ATTACK ON SENATOR MCCARTHY

Republican Accuses Him Of Splitting Nation, Party And Catholic Church CHARGED WITH USING "HITLER TACTICS"

Washington, June 1.

Republican Senator Ralph E. Flanders accused Senator McCarthy today of splitting the nation, the Republican Party and the Catholic Church.

He said Senator McCarthy "could not have done a better job" for the Communists if he were in their pay.

Senator Flanders played Senator McCarthy in a Senate speech. He said the Army-McCarthy inquiry had not probed into what he called the "real heart of the mystery—the personal relationships" between Senator McCarthy, Roy M. Cohn and G. David Schine.

He told the Senate today that the anti-Communist campaign of Senator McCarthy "so completely parallels that of Adolf Hitler as to strike fear into the heart of any defenceless minority."

Senator Flanders compared Senator McCarthy with a popular American cartoon character, "Dennis the Menace," a small boy whose mischief-making, family and neighborhood chaos, like little Dennis, Senator Flanders said, McCarthy spread "division and confusion wherever he goes."

Referring to the current Army-McCarthy hearings, Senator Flanders said: "That mystery concerns the personal relationships of the Army private, the staff assistant and the Senator."

He said that the staff assistant, a reference to Cohn, "seems to have an almost pathological anxiety to retain the services of Private Schine. He asked, 'Why?'"

He said Senator McCarthy, although at times anxious to "rid himself of the whole mess," seems to support Cohn's efforts "at least in the presence of his assistant."

THE REAL ISSUE

"Does the assistant have some hold on the Senator? Can it be that our Dennis, so effective in making trouble for his elders, has at last gotten into trouble himself?" Sen. Flanders asked.

"Does the committee plan to investigate the real issues at stake?" he asked.

Urging the investigating subcommittee to look into the personal relationships involved, Senator Flanders also mentioned the principles of the hearings by name but simply referred to "the relationship of the staff assistant to the army private," and to "the Senator himself."

UNREST AMONG JEWS

He accused Senator McCarthy of attacking the unity of the Catholic Church, of which McCarthy is a member, and causing unrest among the Jewish population.

"Note for instance the foreboding he inspires in our fellow citizens of Jewish blood and faith. Among them this is well-nigh universal, in spite of the fact that his two closest associates are Hebrews," Senator Flanders said.

He charged that Senator McCarthy, during the Congressional investigation of the Malmedy massacre during the 80th Congress, displayed a "strange tenderness" for the "Nazi ruffians involved."

In the House, Democratic Representative Emmanuel Celler introduced resolution urging the Justice Department to investigate what he called Senator McCarthy's "spy network" in the government. Mr. Celler said the network was "stealing secret documents, in violation of the law."

DEEPEST SUSPICION

Meanwhile, Senator McCarthy's personal secretary testified under oath on the authenticity of anti-Army memoranda, which the Army said it viewed with "deepest suspicion."

The secretary, Mrs. Mary Driscoll, was called before the Senate investigating committee in the 24th day of its hearings on the Army-McCarthy dispute.

She was asked to supply details about the preparation of memoranda that were released by Senator McCarthy in the early stages of his public row with the Army.—United Press.

Young Girls Object To School Milk For Their Figures' Sake

London, June 1.

An indication that young girls are as anxious as their mothers about their figures was noted at the conference of the National Dairywomen's Association, which was held at Llandudno.

Outlining features of the "Drink more milk campaign," Mr. W. R. Trehan, chairman of the National Milk Producers' Council, said: "We must not rest content until there is 100 per cent consumption of milk in the schools, but in this respect we are faced with a difficulty."

"In some places there seems to be a cult against milk in schools, particularly among teenage girls who have become figure conscious."

Lord Hudson, the war-time Minister of Agriculture, suggested the manufacture of cottage cheeses, similar to Yorkshire curdle, as the answer to the problem of excess production.

He also thought there were possibilities for the sale of skimmed milk, and added that it seemed wrong to him that food of such nutritional value should be wasted on animals.

Tomb May Hold Mummy 3,500 Years Old

Cairo, June 1. Archaeologist Kamal El Mallakh, discoverer of two "ships of death" in the Great Pyramid, said today he has found an untouched tomb which may contain the 3,500-year-old mummy of an Egyptian nobleman.

El Mallakh said he stumbled upon the tomb while exploring walls of the underground chamber containing the "death boats" of Cheops, Egyptian Pharaoh who built the pyramids.

The nobleman's tomb possibly contains a mummy and pottery containers holding his earthly possessions, El Mallakh said.

El Mallakh found the tomb three weeks ago by boring a hole through a thick limestone wall which was buried beneath the desert sands near the Great Pyramid of Giza.

Mustapha Ameri, Director of Antiquities, said that the tomb, designed to carry Cheops to the afterworld, undoubtedly had remained untouched for more than 3,500 years.—United Press.

Officials To Prepare Saar Pact

Paris, June 1. Leading French Foreign Ministry officials are meeting in Paris this week in an attempt to draw up the text of a Franco-German agreement on the future of the Saar, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

He said, M. Maurice Schumann, French Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, M. Gilbert Gruval, French Ambassador to the Saar, and M. Francois Seydoux, Director of German Affairs at the French Foreign Ministry, met yesterday and hoped to complete their draft next week when Franco-German discussions may resume.

The spokesman said the text was based on the "Van Naters plan" for the "Europeanization" of the Saar.

The plan, named after its author, Dutch Socialist Minister Van Naters, suggests the appointment of a European Commissioner by the Council of Europe to handle the Saar's external and defence affairs.

It also proposes to replace the present Franco-Saar economic union by a 50-year contract with the gradual establishment of a common Saar-German market during this period.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
3 Valuable (8).
6 Complete (6).
9 Happening (8).
11 Servant (8).
12 Tumble (4).
13 Pass inside (5).
18 Pierced by bull's horn (6).
19 Lounge (4).
22 Merited (8).
24 Writer of music (8).
26 Metal (6).
28 Abandoned (8).

DOWN
1 Poor (5).
2 Checks (8).
3 Forcing open (7).
4 Torn (4).
5 Smart (4).
6 Musical works (6).
7 Downline (6).
8 Beverage (5).
10 Books (5).
14 Daydream (7).
15 Calm (6).
16 Clusters (6).
17 Call forth (5).
21 Green-up (5).
22 Puppet (4).
23 Despatched (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across—3 Amicable, 7 Trail, 8 Oddments, 10 Insane, 13 Dioxide, 15 Mere, 17 Endured, 18 Craters, 20 Hero, 21 Turkeys, 23 Resist, 27 Subside, 28 Inch, 29 Election, Down—1 Staid, 2 Lasso, 3 Aloof, 4 Camp, 5 Bantam, 6 Enured, 8 Desert, 11 Nitre, 12 Acute, 14 Enure, 15 Mules, 16 Reins, 18 Chastis, 19 Arable, 22 Reins, 23 Elder, 24 State, 25 Laid.

Western Unity In Grave Danger At Geneva

Geneva, June 2.

The five power military staff talks, opening in Washington tomorrow, mark a slight upward rise in the graph of Anglo-American relations, but many Western delegates to the Far East conference fear the improvement will not be maintained.

The greatest strain is expected to come as the Western powers decide how much longer they can continue the Indo-China peace talks in Geneva and how far they can go in trying to meet the Communists.

The staff talks between Britain, France, the United States, Australia and New Zealand, are to appraise, without commitment, the likely military situation in Southeast Asia in the event of either success or failure of the Indo-China peace talks.

They represent the limit to which Britain is prepared to go in considering Western defence against Communism in Southeast Asia while the Geneva talks are in progress. The United States wanted to open negotiations for a Southeast Asian alliance straight away.

Basically, Anglo-American discord stems from differing approaches to the task set at the Geneva conference by the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers in Berlin last February and military events in Indo-China since then, it is believed.

CURIOUS FACTOR

A curious factor noted by commentators is the apparent "split personality" of the American delegation.

According to well-informed sources, General Walter Bedell Smith shows in the consultations he has with his Western colleagues every anxiety to seek an agreement with the Communists over Indo-China. He has personally approved in advance every Western move made in the conference to narrow the gap between the two sides.

But the general theme of the guidance given by American delegation sources leaves press correspondents with the impression that the United States holds very little hope of an agreement and that the end of the conference is more a matter of time than negotiation.

Some members of the delegation go as far as to indicate that General Bedell Smith is sometimes caught unaware in the conference room by proposals submitted by Mr. Eden, British Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Eden has stated his belief that this week may show decisively if it is possible to negotiate an Indo-China settlement. But what has emerged from last week's secret sessions suggests to observers that the Communists may still be some way off from showing their hand.

In any case, they would seem to have no reason to hurry, especially if the Vietnamese intend to launch an assault against the French-held Red River delta in Vietnam before the monsoon reaches its peak in a few weeks time.

FEAR STRAIN

Mr. Eden, who is anxious to give the Communists every opportunity to prove their declared desire to end the Indo-China war, may therefore have to revise his views on timing, it is thought.

It would be at this point that the strain in Anglo-American relations might reach its peak. The attitude of the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, will probably be one

of the deciding factors at this stage.

M. Bidault's role in the Western approach to the Indo-China talks has been one of the strangest features of the conference, in the opinion of observers here. Though he is the man most directly concerned with the results of the meeting he has somehow remained apart while Britain and America have engaged in mutual recriminations in which the word "Munich" has been bandied about by responsible officials.

BIDAU'S POSITION
Confidence circles in Geneva believe that the time is not far off when he may be forced to come down on one side or the other—for or against even further exploration of the Communist position before a break is made.

In this respect, much may depend upon the progress in the Indo-China debate this week in the French National Assembly. Some Deputies have already tabled a resolution, criticising the Government for what they say is cold shouldering of British attempts to reach agreement at Geneva.

If M. Bidault, under threat of a Government crisis in Paris, is forced to go much further in meeting the Communists than Washington is inclined to go, the United States may find itself in temporary isolation from both its partners, it is believed.

Should the Geneva conference succeed in reaching a peace settlement that gives the Communists a legal hold on more territory in Indo-China than they possess already, that temporary isolation might give way to even deeper trans-Atlantic strain, it is felt.—Reuter.

Why Clergyman Is Going To China

London, June 1.

Dr. Marcus James, an Anglican priest, who is going on a five-week visit to China, today gave his reasons for making the trip.

He represents Christian Action, a non-denominational British organisation, in a delegation of 15 young people who leave London on Thursday at the invitation of the All China Federation of Democratic Youth.

"I am going to China because personally I am of the opinion that Christians should make every effort to break through the barrier of suspicion and distrust which bedevils East-West relations," he said.—Reuter.

A burglar, who broke into a police officer's house when its owner was on duty, said after his arrest that he decided only to help himself to the ready cash as he knew anything else would be traced. He deliberately closed the jewel box to resist temptation, he added. He took 4,000 escudos (£250 sterling).—China Mail Special.

She Clowns For A Sultan



A new night club has recently opened in Paris and with it a new star has become the rage of the French capital. The nightclub is "La Nouvelle Eve" in the Rue Fontaine and is the last word in luxury. The big sensation of the show is Lucille Gaye, who for 12 minutes sings, clowns, dances and fools around. She is tall and angular and was practically unknown except as a top rank dancer. For 18 months she has been touring the number two theatres learning comedy the hard way. A distinguished guest at the club recently was the Sultan of Morocco. Somebody mentioned the Royal Command Performance being held at the Palladium, London, the Sultan asked what it was about. On being told, he immediately gave orders for his own Command Performance to be arranged in Morocco. The Sultan, who was so impressed with Lucille Gaye's performance that he sat through it twice, has "commanded" her to be one of the artists to take part. Others will be the Bentley Sisters, Maurice Chevalier and Trevor Howard.—Express Photo.

Americans Seeing Fewer 'Saucers' This Year

Washington, June 1.

The United States Air Force's flying saucer sleuths are still in business, and still unable to explain about 10 per cent of the phenomena reported to them.

But so far this year they have had only 87 sightings reported to them.

At that rate, the students of unidentified flying objects faced the prospect of getting through 1954 with fewer than half the number of sightings reported last year.

In 1952 Americans made 1,700 sightings and these were duly investigated. This was the largest number of sightings in one year on record. Last year the figure was 429. The present annual rate is about 208.

The aerial phenomena which gave rise to unidentified flying objects reports are still present, of course, and the idea that one of them drift in from outer space still gets some attention. But the Air Force believes—and says the figures support it—that more scientific investigating procedures and better public education are shrinking the saucer problem.

On the inter-planetary theory and the suspicion that maybe the Russians are responsible, the Air Force says: "No evidence has been received which would tend to indicate that the United States is being observed by machines from outer-space or a foreign Government. No object or particle of an unknown substance has been received and no photographs have been produced."

And this has been going on for seven years now.

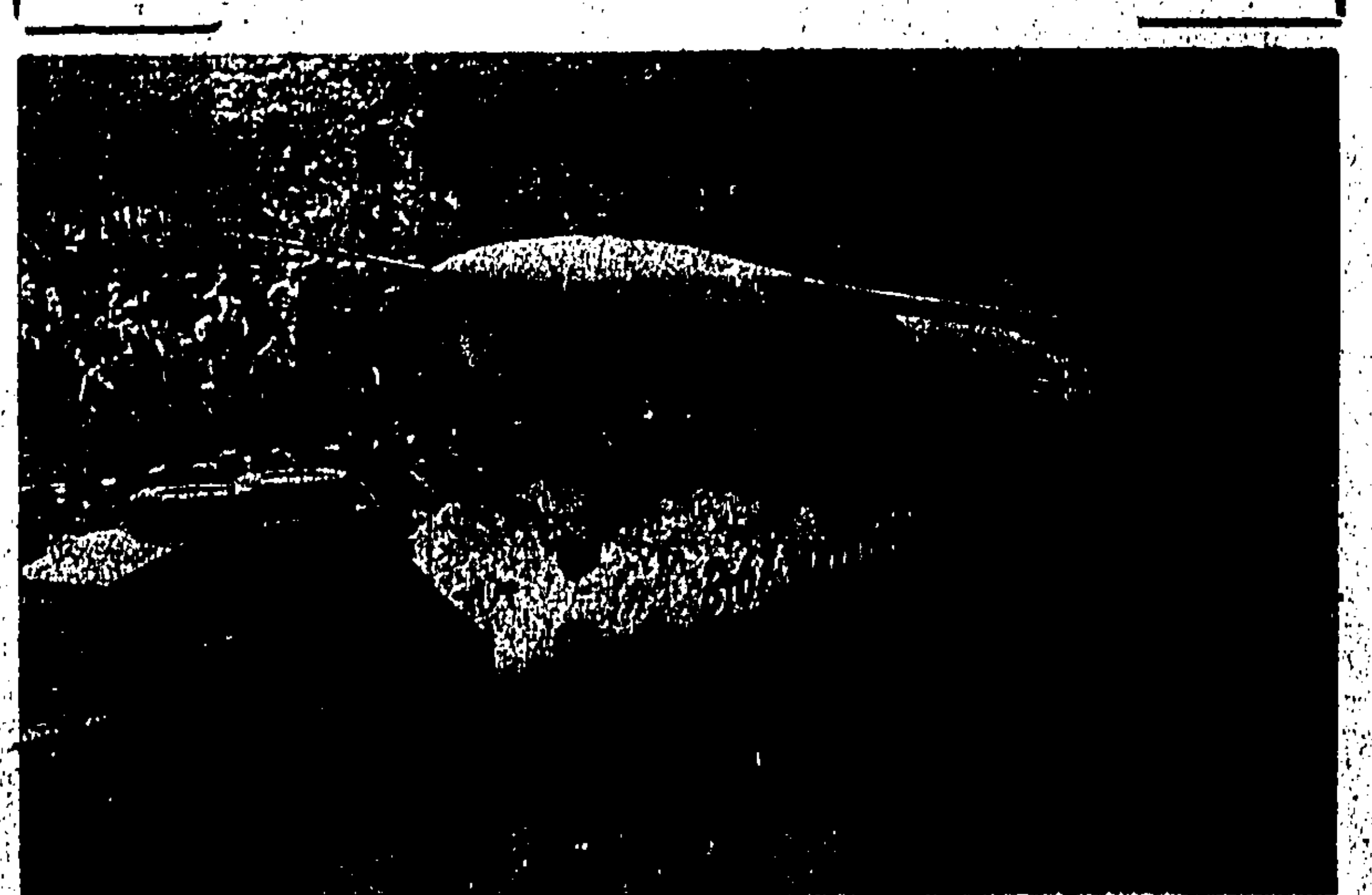
British Casualties In Malaya

London, June 1.

The number of British troops killed in the years 1951, 1952 and 1953 fighting Communist terrorists in Malaya was 127.

The House of Commons was told today by Mr. R. H. Hutchison, Under-Secretary for War, said in answer to a question 63 were killed or died of wounds in 1951, 44 in 1952 and 31 in 1953. The figures for wounded were 22, 24 and 23 respectively.—Reuter.

Pilotless Bomber On Show In US



The B-70 "Bomber" pilotless bomber is the centre of interest during the Fifth Avenue Parade in New York, where more than 25,000 persons took part in the great Armed Forces Day Parade. The ceremony included demonstrations of some of the newest weapons of the US. Members of the public were invited to visit military installations, and a number of ships of the US Navy were shown open to the public in New York Harbour.

Why Mrs Menuhin Looks Twice At Street Musicians

By PETER DACRE

"I AM looking twice these days at street musicians," said Mrs Yehudi Menuhin, wife of the violinist, "because that is where we shall finish up."

"I have my costume all planned. I shall do a few dance steps to support my husband. Which do you think is best to pass round, a hat or a cup?"

I suggested a hat — because it is bigger.

"You are a comfort," smiled Mrs Menuhin, and proceeded to explain her interest in street musicians. "Menuhin, it seems, is very much the head-in-clouds genius. He plays all over the world — often for nothing."

"In fact," said his wife, who has two sons, "he gave all the proceeds from his concerts to the Red Cross. In India he gave away a penny away and in Paris enough to pay our rent."

"Ridiculous!"

"I sometimes tell him, 'You know, charity begins at home.' Everyone thinks Yehudi is a millionnaire, but it is ridiculous when you realise that he is still young and that taxes have been high all his life."

Mrs Menuhin is a remarkable woman. Tall, slim, attractive, and vivacious, she is Menuhin's chief cook and bottle-washer. And, that, she says, is some job.

"I realised that when I called upon the Menuhins. They were in the middle of packing for America. Their rooms were cluttered with half-filled trunks. Menuhin was sitting on the floor, surrounded by three secretaries and three maids, then they would be overwhelmed. I was wrestling with seven luggage bags."

Life for her consists of two units: her husband and her children. Gerard (five) and Jeremy (two).

Part of the year she spends in "bringing the two units together" when the children travel with their parents. For another spell, her husband and wife travel together, leaving the children at their home near Sao Francisco. And for a little time Menuhin travels alone, reporting his family for Christmas.

Mrs Menuhin never had a honeymoon. One of her children was even born during the Edinburgh Festival.

How does she take it? "My heart is constantly torn in two directions. But I married with my eyes open. It is all part of my particular problem."

She paused and added: "But, of course, I have much to compensate me."

One of the problems is the constant travelling, the constant rush.

"Wherever we go there are requests for concerts at least once a week — requests to hear the six-and-so play (most of them are no good but every now and then you find a good one and my husband feels he should

hear them) and requests for help and money...."

But nowadays the Menuhins have more time to themselves. It has happened because Menuhin decided to stop flying about the world. He did it not because he was frightened, but to draw attention to the lack of radar safety devices in flying.

Mrs Menuhin laughed happily. "We had not been using lower forms of travel long before we found the rest we had been searching for in six long years."

Mrs Menuhin's cheerful exuberance clearly overcomes the trials and tribulations of being the wife of a genius.

Will they ever return to flying? "We shall stick to the slower methods of travel as long as possible," says Mrs Menuhin. "We have found that the time you save by flying is only borrowed from you by someone else."

Mrs Menuhin's cheerful exuberance clearly overcomes the trials and tribulations of being the wife of a genius.

But what of Menuhin himself? He is a quiet, intense character in a world where, as his wife says so aptly, "music is sold with the technique of the market place." How does he stand up to it?

The answer is vague. Each morning he is up at six doing deep-breathing exercises and standing on his head. "Sometimes I have to bend double to ask him what he wants for breakfast." She quickly bent double to show me she was well practised.

It was Gerard who wrote recently to say he was "recited" by his mother. But I suspect it will be nothing to the excitement of a mother whose life is summed up in a phrase.

Mrs Menuhin used it. "Everything follows the violin."

It seems from documents supplied by Petrov and from what Petrov himself says, declared Windeyer in the hush of consternation, "that there were instances of passing out of information by Australians who were in Government departments."

Let us find out rather how it was they were suborned, who in Britain and the West generally were their accomplices, witting and unwitting. Find out the channel of their treason and stop it up for the future.

Windeyer, with the reticence and sense of fair play which characterises

him, would not publish the names of the Government servants concerned until they had had an opportunity to face the inquiry and meet the accusations.

Earlier he made another remark which seemed most apposite to the Burgess-Maclean case. He revealed that the Soviet Secret Service had made considerable efforts to obtain secret information about Australian plans and policy from members of embassies in Canberra to which the Australian External Affairs Department had passed secret information.

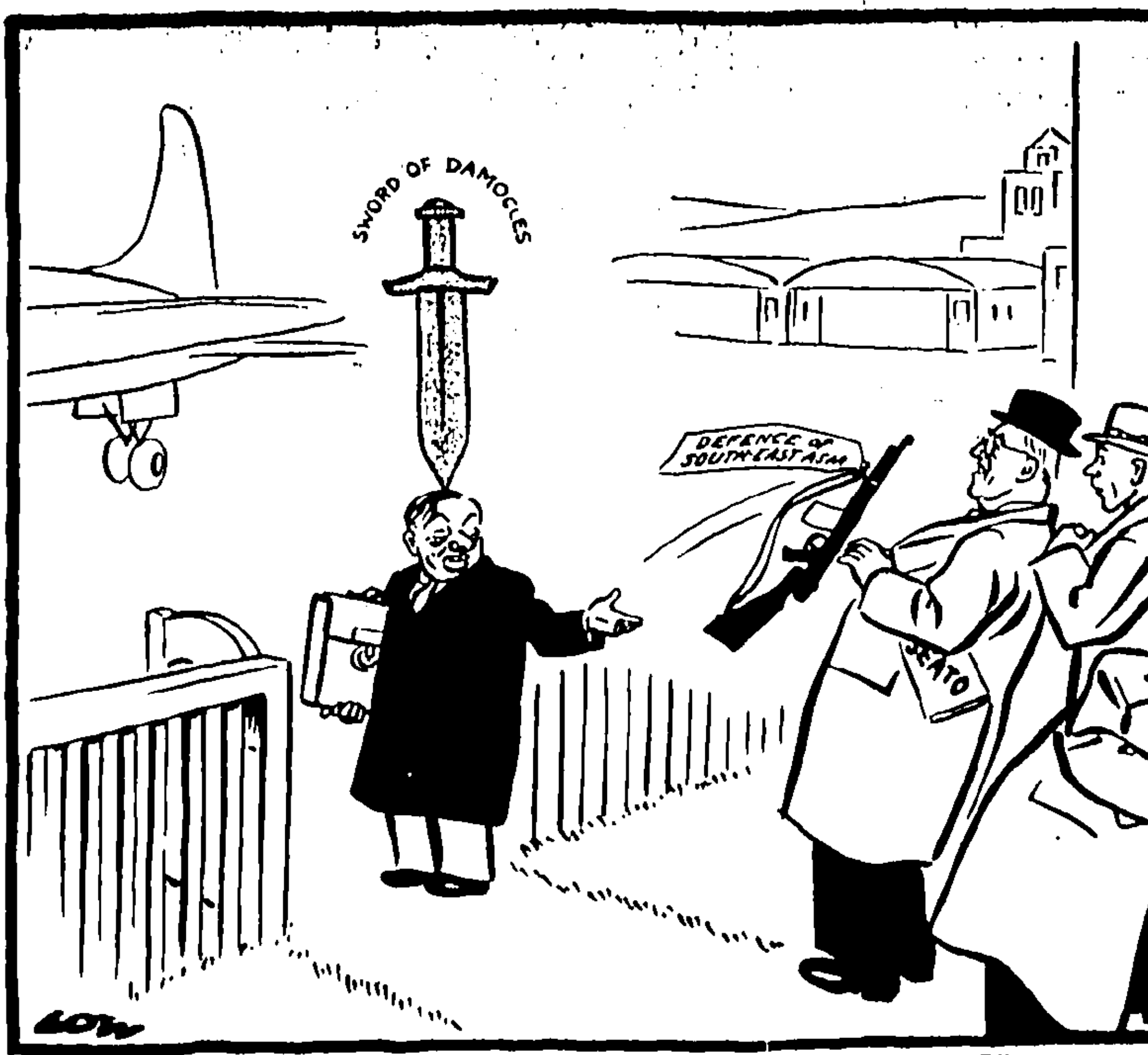
"All leakages of secret information are serious," said Windeyer. "If secret information were disclosed and if Australia were not to be trusted to keep secrets safe, other nations would refrain from trusting Australia with secrets. This would have serious repercussions on Australian security and the problem of defence."

If, he added, members of a friendly embassy betrayed Australian secrets, this would also be most dangerous.

"For it would be just as serious for Australia not to trust a friendly nation as to have such a friendly nation not trusting Australia."

No need to stress the application of all this to the Burgess-Maclean affair.

How Government servants like Burgess and Maclean are



IN AUSTRALIA TO REPORT THE ROYAL COMMISSION, SEFTON DELMER ANALYSES THE NEW SPY REVELATIONS

On How To Prevent Diplomats Vanishing

THE shadow of the Burgess and Maclean case falls across the Canberra spy inquiry.

Mr W. J. V. Windeyer, Q.C., ex-major-general lawyer who is leading the inquiry into the revelations of the former spy chief Petrov, disclosed that the Soviet Secret Service in Canberra had made constant attempts to suborn members of the Australian foreign service into passing secret information and documents to them.

They had tried to enlist Australian Government officials as workers of the Soviet spy ring. What is more, they had been successful.

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How Government servants like Burgess and Maclean are

contacted and won by the Russian for their secret service was illustrated by several readings from Soviet instructions to Petrov.

One instance seemed to me particularly interesting. His symposium in Moscow recommended Petrov to cultivate a promising Government servant client.

Then the letter warned: "In order not to attract the attention of counter intelligence to 'P' (the potential operative's code name), we recommend that he should not be invited to the embassy any more."

"Transfer the meetings with him to the city, particularly as he has already had secret meetings with Pakhanov (Petrov's predecessor)."

He will be astonished to find that these often wear baggy trousers at all meals. That their wives wear wooden beads instead of pearl necklaces, and that if they haven't sold the ancient castle to pay death duties they are living in one draughty room in the battlements, cooking on a gas ring.

He might point out that this is kinder than shooting the aristocracy as they did in Russia.

Like all foreigners, he will find cricket puzzling and will probably be very funny about it. We can only hope he won't take it seriously, for if Russia becomes cricket minded and sends a team over, the next war will start almost at once.

He might find our attitude towards animals as amusing as ever. No doubt he has heard that we are a nation of horse lovers, and will be amazed to observe that those who are always saying they are "frightfully fond of horses" break their necks at steeplechasing, and then feed them to dogs because, one assumes, they are "frightfully fond of dogs."

Yes, for me there was the shadow of Burgess and Maclean all over the hearing.

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NATHANIEL GUBBINS

MAYBE it's world tension or maybe it's the feverish newspaper that is always yelling at its readers (with childish exclamation marks) "Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!" and "Bustle! Bustle! Bustle!" that is getting so many people into a nervous state.

The consumption of free sedatives and sleeping pills is increasing year by year. Recently a chap in a temper threw cold porridge over his wife while another sneered at his wife's scold. Old people are urged to work till they drop.

For some time the paper have been full of pictures of girls leaping over hurdles and blowing trumpets and banging drums. Others in uniform with three stripes may be seen bawling at frightened girl soldiers on the barracks square.

Now Essex housewives have been invited to join keep fit classes, as if the poor things didn't get enough keep fit exercises as it is.

Details of procedure are not yet disclosed, but if housewives are going to be drilled by a physical training instructor (on the 'ands down, arms bend, stretch, Wake up, Mrs Pudding') they will all be so stiff and sore that screams of agony

will come from 100 Essex kitchens as they lower their aching bodies to taste the Sunday joint.

People who have been drilled by P. T. instructors will ask themselves can Army keep fit exercises show any improvement on the exercises performed every day by housewives?

Can the Army stretch more muscles, bend more joints, or torture more sinews than the housewife stretches, bends, and tortures as she climbs steps to dust pictures, cleans down walls and ceilings and crashes on her knees to remove the mysterious stuff that always accumulates under beds?

Is there any better exercise for the back muscles than heaving mattresses over and tucking in sheets? Can abdominal muscles be tuned up better than by "doing" the laundry, or, if she can't afford the laundry, perching the washing on a line in a high wind? Or washing heavy blankets at the tub?

As a matter of fact the housewife has an enormous advantage over the Army because she can keep fit and beautiful at the same time. When she bends over the wash tub she is having a steam bath which ought to improve her complexion. When she opens the oven door and the fire scorches her face she is getting a form of radiant heat. If she only knew.

But nobody will leave her alone. She must join keep fit classes.

Hurry! Hurry! Hurry! Bustle! Bustle! Bustle! Mrs Pudding. You will be late on parade.

He may have planned to write his first funny column about the British aristocracy, believing that they still wear ermine at breakfast and sleep in their coronets.

He will be astonished to find that these often wear baggy trousers at all meals. That their wives wear wooden beads instead of pearl necklaces, and that if they haven't sold the ancient castle to pay death duties they are living in one draughty room in the battlements, cooking on a gas ring.

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East Wind

AFTER seven long years brooding like an introspective melon in a room overlooking the sea and facing due East your Uncle Nat is wondering if it might be a good idea to work in London until June 21.

If you ask why June 21 he will answer immediately. An old sailor once told him that if the wind is in the East at midday on March 21 it will remain roughly in that quarter until June 21. As this has always turned out to be true and as the wind was blowing from the East at 12.00 hours on March 21, 1954, your Uncle Nat's liver (which hates East winds) will have to endure them for weeks unless he moves.

If he decides to make a temporary move from The Sea Nest he may throw himself once more into the mad gale of the big city and even attend a meeting of those melancholy free lunchers he endured when he was a gossip editor. Just to see if they are as cheery as they used to be and if they still serve cheaper wine to the Press.

He may also go to theatres, remembering the time when, as "The Rambler" he was obliged to attend a first night after investigating a murder mystery (as a crime reporter) and write a criticism of the play (as a critic of the drama) in time to catch the night train to Cornwall to interview a centenarian (as a funny reporter).

According to recent news his old friend, Comrade Lady Cadger, who used to eat so much for charity, is still at it; or if the isn't somebody else is doing it for her, because questions have been asked about the large proportion of money collected for charity, that has been spent on cocktail parties and lunches.

So if Comrade ham's died of indigestion perhaps her Uncle will have the enormous pleasure of trampling her to death in a stampede to a free buffet.

"What fun, what fun," as his girl gossip contributor used to say when she had been snubbed by three duchesses and sent out of the Royal Enclosure at Ascot.

How Vos Dot?

"EIGHTEEN German teams in the Berlin area are to play in a cricket league this season." Cable message.

How vos dot? But he his leg in front of der vicket haf.

He his leg in front of der vicket did not haf. Ve are not now in der Vest Indies playing.

You must not mit der umpire argue. I will mit der umpire argue if der umpire an uncle of der batsman is.

Dot an insult vos. You vill off der field go. Hell Dr Grace. Hell Dr Grace.

Kiddies' Corner

"CAN I have a cyanide pistol, mummy?"

"Give the toy manufacturers a chance, darling. They haven't made the H-bomb yet."

[WORLD COPYRIGHT]

This is the Gin

Gordon's
Stands Supreme

Distributors: DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Christine Beats Moscow Molly

from NEWELL ROGERS

CHRISTINE of Thule has defeated Moscow Molly in a war of songs and words across the North Pole.

Until November, Moscow Molly had a large, if not enthusiastic, audience among U.S. and Canadian soldiers and airmen at Arctic bases.

She stars on Moscow radio's English broadcasts beamed across the Pole. She mixes heavy propaganda with foxtrots and rumba records.

Then Lieutenant Christine Stevens, a U.S. Air Force nurse, reached the Thule (Greenland) air base, 600 miles from the Pole.

Quickly they put her on broadcasts from Thule's station KOLD in a 30-minute programme called Dreamland Rendezvous.

No propaganda. Just records of jazz and popular favourites.

THE CITY OF FEAR AWAITS ATTACK

RUSSELL SPURR cables from a city whose people live in fear of massacre.

They are going to storm down the boulevards in a direct frontal assault...

You hear these stories in side-street cafes, threadbare night clubs, and dilapidated civilian homes. You sense their effect on the pale, pinched men and women who live constantly, hopelessly in fear.

These French civilians talk openly of fighting for their lives. Pistols and sub-machine guns are passed around their candle-lit dinner tables for inspection.

Housewives look fearfully at their servants. "Frankly I don't trust the cook. He'll poison us all when the time comes." He probably will. It has been done before.

Some people are getting out and planes are booked weeks ahead. Property is going for a song.

Many cannot afford to flee. Not yet, anyway. They have too much to lose. These are the little men, shopkeepers, barbers, garage owners, and minor business men with all

their eggs in one shrinking basket.

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Keen Analysis Wins Most Hands

By OSWALD JACOBY

HOW should South play for the ninth trick in today's hand? He is sure of one spade, two hearts, three diamonds, and two clubs. The ninth trick is somewhat harder to find.

When the hand was actually played, South gave himself every chance to find the ninth trick. West opened the king of spades, holding the first trick. He continued with the queen of spades, East discarded a diamond, and South won with the ace.

South saw that there was a chance for an extra trick if the suit broke 3-3 and if West could be kept out of the lead. He therefore led a low club from his hand. When West played the four, South played the six.

		NORTH		26
		♠ G 5 3 2		
		♥ A 9		
		♦ K 8 4		
		♣ A 9 6 2		
WEST		EAST		
♠ K Q J 10 4		♥ 8		
♥ Q 5 3		♥ J 8 7 2		
♦ 3 3 2		♦ 10 9 8 7		
♣ 8 4		♣ J 10 7		
		SOUTH (D)		
		♠ A 8 7		
		♥ K 10 6 4		
		♦ A Q J		
		♣ K 5 3		
		North-South vul		
South	West	North	East	
1 NT	Pass	2 ♣	Pass	
2 ♥	Pass	3 NT	Pass	
Pass				
Opening lead - ♠ K				

ZATOPEK BREAKS 10 KM. RECORD

Brussels, June 1. Emil Zatopek, Czech holder of nine world records, tonight bettered his own world figures for 10,000 Metres (six miles 376 yards) when he clocked 28 minutes 51.2 seconds here.

His previous best was 29 minutes 1.6 seconds, made last November. It was the second world record made in three days by the 31-year-old Olympic Champion. In Paris on Sunday, he broke the 11-year-old 5,000 Metres record.

Zatopek was to have run in a 5,000 Metres race here, but at the Czechs' request the organizers put on a special 10,000 Metres event.

A wildly excited crowd of about 2,000 cheered on the Czech at every stride as he streaked along on his record-breaking run.

Zatopek broke into the lead right from the start and had to fight his own pace throughout.

After four laps (4,000 metres) he was 40 metres ahead of his nearest rival, Belgium's De Pauw. Later, he widened the gap by a further 50 metres.

Grimacing, however, his tongue lolling out and his arms flailing his chest in characteristic style, the Czech Army Major piled on the pressure with every lap.

Zatopek completed eight laps, one-third of the way, in six minutes 51.2 seconds and was then half a lap in front of Belgium's Marcel Van de Walle, being second.

Zatopek appeared to run faster than ever as he began the last 5,000 metres.

INCREDIBLE

Lap by lap the Czech drove himself on in an incredible manner. His features became more distorted and he literally seemed to punch himself onwards.

By the time he entered the last two laps, he had lapped the field. The crowd was on its feet, cheering almost hysterically as the Czech with a final burst of speed broke the tape to better his old record by 7.4 seconds.

Zatopek said afterwards: "I am even more surprised to have broken my world record here than I was in Paris on Sunday."

"After I had run the first lap I thought I would never make it. It seemed to me a very difficult race."

Zatopek ran on a heavy track. The weather threatened rain, but there was no wind.

INTERMEDIATE TIMES

His intermediate times were one kilometre: two minutes 47.6 seconds; two kilometres: five minutes 55 seconds; three kilometres: eight minutes 38.2 seconds; four kilometres: 11 minutes 34 seconds; five kilometres: 14 minutes 27.4 seconds; six kilometres: 17 minutes 23 seconds; seven kilometres: 20 minutes 16.4 seconds; eight kilometres: 23 minutes 11.6 seconds; nine kilometres: 26 minutes four seconds.

Second behind Zatopek in tonight's run, made at the Royal Racing Club Stadium, was Van de Walle.

Another Belgian, Do Troyer, was third.

No times were announced for their runs.—Reuters.

Roger Bannister Invited To N.Z.

Wellington, June 1. Roger Bannister, Britain's four-minute miler, is to be invited to tour New Zealand after competing in the Empire Games at Vancouver next month.

The New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association decided tonight to invite Bannister, the Australian crack miler John Landy, and other Empire Games athletes.

A selected group of Americans will be invited if these athletes are obtainable.—Reuters.

Five Squads For Summer Softball

Five teams have entered for the Summer Softball League it was learned yesterday from the Hongkong Softball Association.

The teams that have entered are the Warriors, Cavalier, Pandas, Jr., U.S. Navy and Chinese Athletic Association.



AUSTRALIAN BOWLERS FETED

Three visiting Australian lawn bowlers and their wives were the guests of honour at a dinner given by Dr V. N. Atienza at the Craighower Cricket Club last night.

The Australian bowlers were Messrs T. K. Shakespeare, Senior Vice-President of the New South Wales Bowling Association, R. S. Stone and R. R. Law.

Among those present yesterday were the officials of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association, headed by Mr M. N. Rakison, and committee members of the Craighower Cricket Club and the Filipino Club.

At the conclusion of the dinner, Mr Shakespeare presented pennants to the officials of the HKLBA and badges to the committee members of the CCC and the Filipino Club.

The visitors in return received souvenirs in the form of badges from the Association and the Filipino Club and spoons from the Craighower Cricket Club.

The visitors, who visited Hongkong last month on their way to Japan, expect to leave for home tomorrow and in view of their early departure it will not be possible to arrange any official match between them and a Hongkong rink as originally intended.

LITTLE COMEDY BECOMES A BIG HIT

Unusual Tribute For 'Life With The Lyons'

By MOORE RAYMOND

You know what it's like when you think you haven't done a bad job of work, and then the boss says it's great and gives you a bonus? That's the way the Lyons Family feel about their film "Life With The Lyons"—the boss being you, the public.

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ROUND THE BRITISH FILM STUDIOS

Orphan Wisdom In Love Again

By ROY NASH

Joan Rice will be the girl of whom Norman Wisdom hopes to make a conquest in his new Pinewood comedy. The tentative title is "One Good Turn."

Background for the picture is an orphanage. Elfin-faced Miss Rice knows all about that. She was brought up in a Nottingham orphanage where the nuns gave her acting lessons for end-of-term plays.

"I was the naughty girl who got the cane every day," she tells me. "Always doing something wrong—running about without shoes and getting my feet wet or going on errands and forgetting what I had been sent for."

In the picture Miss Rice will be a schoolteacher whom Wisdom, once more the pathetic, ill-tall Gump, worships from afar.

For all his awkwardness the Gump got the girl—Lana Morris—at the end of Wisdom's last picture, "Trouble In Store."



Little Headway Made In Getting Peace For Palestine

(By William N. Otis, Associated Press Writer)
Palestine is the only acute peace problem left to the United Nations, and on that the U.N. now finds it can only look listen and talk.

Its 11-nation Security Council has spent seven months debating Palestine's Arab-Jewish conflicts, and is still at it, while diplomats have gone to Berlin and Geneva to deal with Korea and Indo-China.

Seven countries have filed 10 complaints on border troubles and shipping restrictions involving all the Palestine neighbours—Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt.

The council has voted on three resolutions aimed at solving the problem. But it has passed only one. Something new has come up to kill the other two—a Soviet veto on behalf of the Arab.

This is a new complication added to historical problem in ancient times, most of Palestine's inhabitants were Jews; in modern times until recently, they were Arabs. Jews began going back in 1878.

The British, governing Palestine under a League of Nations mandate, were forced to deal with Jewish nationalist demands and Arab opposition. In May 1948, the British got out; the Jews established Israel and Arab armies attacked. The Jewish minority fought back, and most of the Palestine Arab majority fled. The Security Council got an unstable ceasefire in a month, and N. mediation brought about an armistice the next year.

Israel signed armistice agreements with Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria, the last in July 20, 1949. Each set up a commission—two Arabs, two Jews and a U.N. chairman—to keep the armistice, with N. observers helping. All drew-up armistice lines.

These split old Palestine mainly between Israel and Jordan, separating Arab villages from their farmland in Israel, cutting through desert populated only by Arab nomads. They outlined five demilitarized zones—including land and water Israel wanted to support its growing population.

Complaints

Trouble followed. Arab would cross the line to harvest, visit, smuggle or plunder. Israel would start digging in a militarized zone. Shooting would break out, and armistice commissions would get complaints. The Security Council has some too. After approving an armistice on August 11, 1949, it watched and did nothing for a year. Then, between July of September 1950, Lebanon, Egypt, Jordan and Israel brought complaints. They said:

(1) Israeli forces killed the civilians and wounded two in Rafah, Egypt, June 30; killed 10 Arab nomads and drove 4,000 into Egypt from the El-Ahmed demilitarized zone August 1, September 1950.

(2) Israeli military planes shot at a Lebanese passenger plane near Saida, Lebanon, June 24, killing two, wounding 11.

(3) Israeli troops seized a Jordanian river boat carrying 200 passengers and 200 tons of goods, June 22.

(4) Egypt and Jordan were shooting at Israeli ships in the Mediterranean Sea.

(5) Israel was building a road through the demilitarized zone between Israel and Jordan.

(6) Israel was building a road through the demilitarized zone between Israel and Jordan.

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(8) Israel was building a road through the demilitarized zone between Israel and Jordan.

(9) Israel was building a road through the demilitarized zone between Israel and Jordan.

(10) Israel was building a road through the demilitarized zone between Israel and Jordan.

For Future Experts On The Middle East

A School For Diplomats

Shemlan, Lebanon, June 1. A remote Lebanese mountain village overlooking the Mediterranean is the rural setting for a British school for diplomats—the only one of its kind in the world.

Housed in two unobtrusive buildings in a sharply sloping orchard of almond and mulberry trees, the school is financed and run by the British Foreign Office.

There are no secrets about the name, the students, or the functions of this British establishment in the heart of hospitable Lebanon.

It is the Middle East Centre for Arabic Studies, MECAS, for short—where officials of the Foreign Office follow a year's course in Arabic before taking up consular or diplomatic service in the Middle East.

But the amenities of MECAS are not confined to Foreign Office candidates. They are also available to members of the Foreign Service of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India, as well as to students from Britain's armed forces and major British oil concerns.

MECAS was established ten years ago in Mandatory Palestine. For three years, it was run as a war-time army establishment.

In 1947, a year before the end of the mandate, it was transferred from the army to the Foreign Office, and moved to Shemlan village in the Lebanon, by consent of the Lebanese Government.

The school is equipped to train between 18 and 20 men during each one-year course. But before being admitted to MECAS, most students take an eight-week course at the School of Oriental Studies, London University.

At Shemlan, the course of study begins on January 9 and ends on November 30.

So far, since 1944, the school has produced nearly 200 "graduates". Many of them are now holding diplomatic posts and other assignments in the Middle East.

The principal course at MECAS has three main features:

a. Studies in Middle East history, politics, and languages; b. Arabic—75 per cent of which is grammar, with emphasis on written Arabic; c. Arabic—25 per cent of which is grammar, with emphasis on spoken Arabic.

Life in Shemlan for a MECAS student is quiet—very quiet—and accommodation arrangements are somewhat primitive. Furniture is generally utilitarian and so is food, which is also meagre.

Set at an altitude of 2,200 feet, Shemlan enjoys a panoramic view of the ragged coastline. But it suffers a hard winter. At MECAS, life is grim and Spartan—with rooms unheated, electricity erratic. Students share a primitive bathroom, and often have to fetch drinking water from a hundred yards away.

But all the same, we fully enjoy this experience and shall certainly look back on it with kind thoughts. The consensus of opinion expressed by students at Shemlan.

The principal instructor Mr. Norman Lewis said that from their second term at Shemlan onwards, students are forbidden to speak English. They are expected to speak Arabic all the time, in and out of class.

The only holiday which students have is a fortnight at Easter, Mr. Lewis said. During the six weeks' break in the summer, they "go native" to improve their Arabic conversation.

Settlement On Persian Oil By June?

Teheran, June 1. Now that there is a recess in the Teheran oil talks while some of the members of the British and United States Consortium consult in London and Washington with their principals, it is possible to look retrospectively at the indications so far available to show what success is attending the long drawn out talks.

Although, officially, no detailed agreement has been reached on any single main issue between the West and Persia, goodwill and determination exist and each side says that it looks forward to final agreement by the end of June.

The course of negotiations has shown the West's willingness to recognise Persia's nationalisation rights—with just compensation—and a desire not to jeopardise the position of Premier Zahedi.

Much more than some millions of tons of oil hung on the outcome of the Teheran talks. Persia's ability to ward off Communist penetration—and she has a 1,200-kilometre (750-mile) common frontier with the Soviet Union—depends upon the stability arising out of an assured oil income.

Her collapse economically and then politically would imperil the whole oil reserves of the Middle East—so far the largest and best in the world.

Also, it must be reckoned with that Persia should the talks fail—would turn to other countries who are building their own tanker fleets, and ask them to market her oil. If this happened Britain would get nothing from the Persian oilfields.

British and United States diplomats in Teheran warn against misconstruing the present process as a "breakdown" or even temporary stalemate. Hard bargaining remains to be done but they are "basically cheerful," in the words of one of the British negotiators.

When the Consortium delegates arrived they brought secret proposals in two parts. One part consisted of "basic" and "unacceptable" proposals—the hard core of agreement; the other consisted of bargaining points to be amended or thrown into the conference pool as arguments developed.

Although the talks are secret, and will remain so until agreement is finally achieved, after five weeks of negotiating there have been some leaks on the Persian side.

These, when checked and squared with the best Western sources available, present the following picture of the Teheran oil talks at the end of stage one:

1. An oil agreement will be for a period of about 30 years. This is long enough for Western oil companies to recover on investments which are likely to exceed \$300,000,000 (£200,000,000 sterling).

2. Persia's volume of oil output in a world surfeited with crude oil is likely at first to be considerably less than it was prior to nationalisation in 1951. Abadan, the giant British-built refinery in the Persian Gulf, the world's largest, will not resume full-scale production. The oil industry's post-war pattern is for many more but smaller refineries in consumer areas close up behind industry and strategic bases.

Reports in Teheran say that the Consortium first proposed a 5,000,000 tons output in the first year but later agreed to raise it to 10,000,000 tons with further increases as world demand rose.

Prior to nationalisation the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in Persia produced 30,000,000 tons. Under the proposed new agreement most oil bought by the Consortium would be crude. The Consortium is willing to pay Persia her share of oil profits in sterling, although Persia is demanding some degree of dollar convertibility. Here the difficulty is that Persia's oil will be chiefly marketed in the soft currency areas of Western Europe, not in the United States where import and tax regulations as well as political and strategic considerations rule out such sales.

Since United States companies will be handling 40 per cent of the oil through the Consortium, the British Treasury will come to the aid of Persia's sterling balance of payments. This point concerns British businessmen especially, since sterling payments to Persia will allow the country, which has a vast need for capital, to invest in reconstruction projects, with the sterling export market.

Following an oil settlement there will undoubtedly be a move to put British trading with Persia on a firmer footing through a trade pact.

'Hoarse' Thief

Osaka, Japan, June 1. A young man waylaid a Japanese factory worker and attempted to intimidate him into parting with 200 yen (four shillings sterling). The young man shouted himself hoarse before he realised his victim was stone deaf. Exasperated, he took out a pencil and a piece of paper and wrote down his threatening demands—and a policeman attracted by the noise came along to catch him red-handed. —China Mail Special.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Quiet conditions prevailed throughout the half-day session and prices were unchanged. Apart from small sporadic dealings in the more popular counters of the Utility group the market was neglected and idle. Turnover was on a light scale but the undertone was steady. Business amounted to \$358,197. Noon quotations and the morning's dealings:—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS WALES 3 1/2 (1948) 92 1/2 50000 at 92

BANKS
HSBC Bank 1000
East Asia 175

INSURANCES
Union 625
Underwriters 625
Lombard 49 1/2

DOCKS, ETC.
K. Ward 61 6 1/2
Buck 15 20 12 1000 at 15 1/2
Provident (O) 11 20 12 1000 at 11 20
Wheelock 0 25 0 500 at 0 25

LAND, ETC.
HSBC 0 1/2 8 35 1000 at 8 30
HSBC 0 1/2 8 35 1000 at 8 30
Really 1 00 2

UTILITIES
Tram 23 40 25 00 300 at 23 40
Electric 22 50 25 00 1000 at 22 50
Telephone 22 50 25 00 1000 at 22 50

INDUSTRIALS
Cement 17 30 1000 at 17 30
Dairy 23 1/2 23 50 50 at 23 1/2
Watson 17 17 40 1000 at 17 17

STOCKS, ETC.
Dairy 23 1/2 23 50 50 at 23 1/2
Watson 17 17 40 1000 at 17 17

COTTONS
Textile Corp. 5 00 1000 at 5 00
Yarnall 141

MISCELLANEOUS
Yarnall 141

Singapore Rubber Market

Singapore, June 1. The market opened steady on good demand for all grades with sellers reserved. Future closings:

No. 1 rubber per lb. 62 1/2-63
No. 2 rubber per lb. 62 1/2-63
No. 3 rubber per lb. 62 1/2-63
No. 4 rubber per lb. 62 1/2-63
Blanket crepe 58-59
No. 1 pale crepe 72-74

LONDON MARKET
The rubber market was steady with No. 1 Ras spot quoted at 18-19/10 pence per lb.

Prices: 18 1/2-18 3/4
Settlement house term: 18 1/2-18 3/4
July 18 1/2-18 3/4
Aug. 18 1/2-18 3/4
Sept. 18 1/2-18 3/4
Oct./Dec. 18 1/2-18 3/4
Jan./Mar. 18 1/2-18 3/4
Apr./June 18 1/2-18 3/4
General markets, oil, bank, ports: 18 1/2-18 3/4
July 18 1/2-18 3/4
Aug. 18 1/2-18 3/4
Estate crepe thin 21 1/2

LONDON METAL PRICES
Tin and copper were steady while lead and zinc were firm. Prices closed today in sterling per long ton as follows:—

Tin spot 72 1/2
3-months 72 1/2
Copper spot 24 1/2
3-months 24 1/2
Lead June 28 1/2
Zinc June 28 1/2

NEW YORK FUTURE PRICES
Prices of metal futures today closed in US cents per lb. as follows:—

Lead July 14 1/2
Tin July 14 1/2
Copper July 14 1/2
Zinc July 14 1/2

NEW YORK FUTURE PRICES
Prices of metal futures today closed in US cents per lb. as follows:—

Lead July 14 1/2
Tin July 14 1/2
Copper July 14 1/2
Zinc July 14 1/2

NEW YORK FUTURE PRICES
Prices of metal futures today closed in US cents per lb. as follows:—

Lead July 14 1/2
Tin July 14 1/2
Copper July 14 1/2
Zinc July 14 1/2

NEW YORK FUTURE PRICES
Prices of metal futures today closed in US cents per lb. as follows:—

Lead July 14 1/2
Tin July 14 1/2
Copper July 14 1/2
Zinc July 14 1/2

South Korean Cotton Industry Gets Help From Lancashire

Soul, June 1. Three men from Lancashire are playing a key part in a £1,000,000 air project designed to set the South Korean cotton spinning industry back on its feet.

Largely through their efforts, the project looks like being one of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency's first real achievements in this war-torn country.

The three men are experts in the assembly and operation of cotton spinning equipment. Mr Jack Wilson is from Bolton, Mr John Edgar from Oldham and Mr Herbert Holt's home is in Accrington.

They are employees of a big British manufacturer of textile machinery and have been seconded to the United Nations organisation to get three cotton spinning mills in operation.

Their job is to teach Koreans how to put together and operate the intricate and costly mill machinery which is being imported with aid funds.

The three mills are privately owned. It is planned to spend about £1,000,000 to get the mills working and they will then be passed back to their owners.

Already more than £800,000 worth of machinery has been imported although not all of it has yet been assembled.

It includes 54,000 spindles with a capacity of 39,000,000 yards of fabric a year, enough to supply each man, woman and child in the country with about two yards of material.

Few of the Koreans employed at the mill have had previous experience with cotton spinning machinery and the job of teaching them "from scratch" has required infinite patience on the part of the Lancashire technicians. — China Mail Special.

New York Cotton Market

New York, June 1. Cotton traders today came back from a three-day holiday still in an indecisive frame of mind.

In another of the slowest sessions of the year, prices fluctuated over a narrow range, keeping a little above the previous market day's prices most of the time.

Trending volumes and open interests in the Exchange today were:

Month Volume Open interest
July 24,000 44,500
Aug. 5,000 22,500
Sep. 5,000 34,500
Oct. 5,000 22,500
Nov. 5,000 34,500
Dec. 5,000 22,500
Jan. 5,000 34,500
Feb. 5,000 22,500
Mar. 5,000 34,500
Apr. 5,000 22,500
May 5,000 34,500
Total 61,000 1,027,000 bales

NEW YORK PRICES
New York, June 1. Spot cotton 44 1/2-45 1/2
July 44 1/2-45 1/2
August 44 1/2-45 1/2
September 44 1/2-45 1/2
October 44 1/2-45 1/2
November 44 1/2-45 1/2
December 44 1/2-45 1/2
January 44 1/2-45 1/2
February 44 1/2-45 1/2
March 44 1/2-45 1/2
April 44 1/2-45 1/2
May 44 1/2-45 1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, June 1. Official prices for spot cotton as announced today, are, in pence per lb.:

Egyptian Giza good/futy/ 43 1/2 nom.
Egyptian Assiout, good/ 41 1/2 nom.
Egyptian Assiout, good/ 41 1/2 nom.
Egyptian Assiout, good/ 41 1/2 nom.
Egyptian Assiout, good/ 41 1/2 nom.
Egyptian Assiout, good/ 41 1/2 nom.
Egyptian Assiout, good/ 41 1/2 nom.
Egyptian Assiout, good/ 41 1/2 nom.
Egyptian Assiout, good/ 41 1/2 nom.
Egyptian Assiout, good/ 41 1/2 nom.

LIVERPOOL FUTURES
Liverpool, June 1. Cotton futures, in pence per lb. and based on American middling cotton, 15/10 inch, closed as follows:

July 44 1/2
August 44 1/2
September 44 1/2
October 44 1/2
November 44 1/2
December 44 1/2
January 44 1/2
February 44 1/2
March 44 1/2
April 44 1/2
May 44 1/2

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES
Chicago, June 1. Prices per bushel in cents:

Wheat, No. 2, red 100 1/2
Wheat, No. 2, white 100 1/2
Corn, No. 2, yellow 50 1/2
Soybean, No. 2, yellow 18 1/2
Soybean, No. 2, white 18 1/2
Soybean, No. 2, green 18 1/2
Soybean, No. 2, black 18 1/2
Soybean, No. 2, brown 18 1/2
Soybean, No. 2, grey 18 1/2
Soybean, No. 2, blue 18 1/2
Soybean, No. 2, purple 18 1/2
Soybean, No. 2, pink 18 1/2
Soybean, No. 2, red 18 1/2
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